

난치성 간질 치료에서 뇌량 절제술의 결과

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= Abstract =

Outcome of Callosotomy in Treatment of Intractable Epilepsy

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The purpose of the present study was to verify the effect of callosotomy on generalized seizures, to check the effect on other seizure types and to search for possible prognostic factors.

Twenty - one patients with a minimum follow - up of one year were available for our analysis. Mean follow up duration was 3.1years(1 to 7years). In four of them the total callosotomy was performed in two stages(total : 25 surgical procedures). Age ranged from 7 to 37years(mean 19.4years). Different aetiologies were known in 10 patients. Duration of epilepsy ranged from 2 to 23years(mean 8years). The frequency of seizures ranged between 5 and 300 per month. The most significant effect of surgery was the complete suppression of the generalized seizures associated with falling in 12/21 and their reduction of more than 75% in 6/21 patients. Sixteen(84.2%) of 19 patients with generalized tonic - clonic seizure had a significant reduction in automatisms ; this reduction consisted of simplification of automatic movements and shorter duration of seizures. The surgical effect on the partial seizures was variable. The role of age, aetiology, duration of the disease, single or more seizure types and mental impairment remains uncertain. Mild disconnection syndrome appeared in 4 patients although the splenium was spared. Second operation, total callosotomy, could significantly suppress the generalized seizures associated with falling without disconnection syndrome.

The present findings confirm that the main indication for callosotomy is generalized seizures with fall. Surgery can be initially limited to the anterior 2/3 of the corpus callosum ; further posterior section of the corpus, excluding the splenium, should be regarded as a second step, when necessary.

KEY WORDS : Intractable epilepsy · Corpus callostomy drop attack.

서 론

ictal epileptic discharge가

1931 Dandy⁴⁾

1940 Van Wagenen Herren²⁵⁾

가 가

가

drop

가

1972 attack

가

generalized tonic -

Wilson²⁶⁾

가

clonic seizure

complex partial seizure, absences

가 24)25) . 가 1990 가 가 가 6

21

대상 및 방법

1. 대 상

1990

1 가 21

7 37 19

12 9 . 1 7

3.1 .

24

TV 19

, 18 interictal SPECT, 10 ictal

SPECT, 15 WADA test, 7 PET

7

12 , , lenium

. 1

4 2 .

3

가

genera -

lization

2. 수술 방법

supplementary motor seizure

가

interhemispheric 4

callosal artery per -

bridging ve -

in 가

genu sp -

(Fig. 1). midline cleft 가

ge -

lfom 1 2/3 ,

가 4/5 6

2

(Fig. 2).

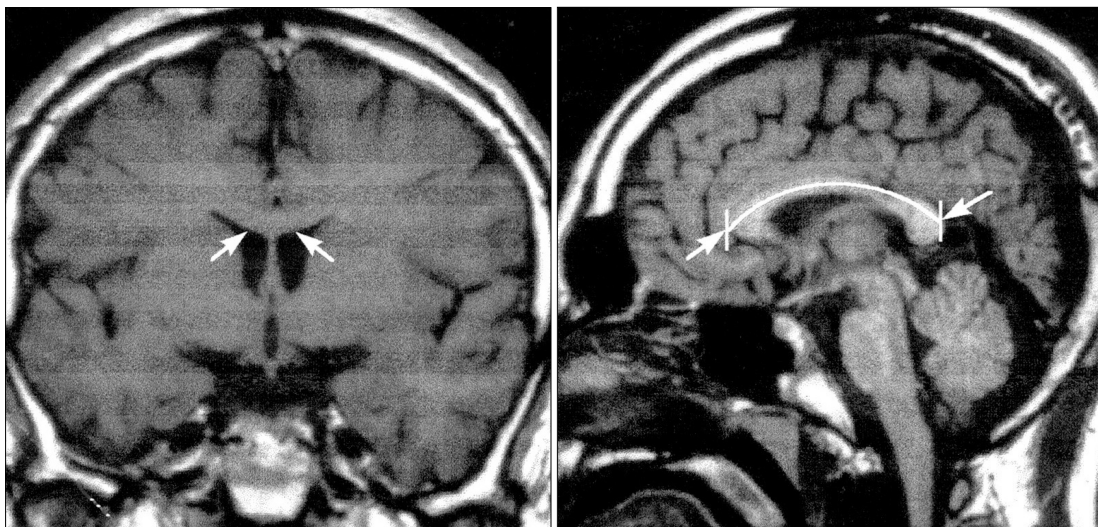


Fig. 1. Measurement of corpus callosum in sagittal view of MRI ; The corpus callosum has a mean length of 65.7 (59.4 to 81.2)mm.

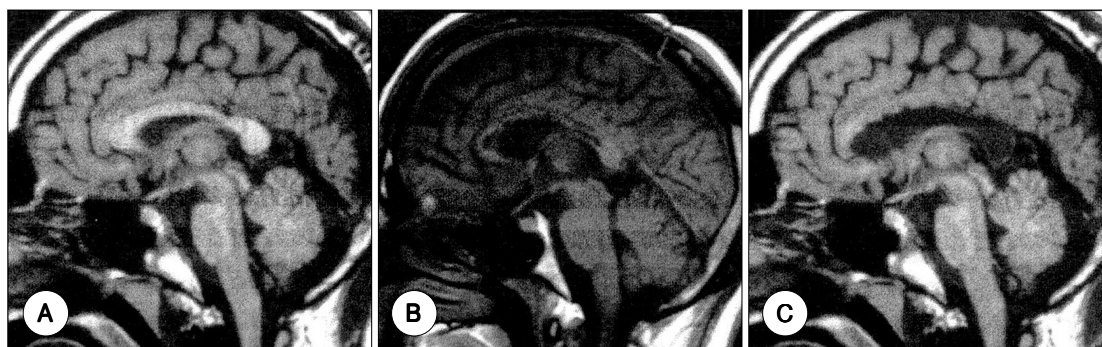


Fig. 2. A : Preoperative sagittal view of MR images of 21 years-old women with frequent drop attacks associated with generalized tonic-clonic seizure. B : Follow-up MRI 6 months after anterior callosotomy. The frequency of drop attacks was decreased but persisted. She underwent total callosotomy. C : MRI revealing totally resected corpus callosum.

Table 1. Defining seizure outcome (Modified by wyler's definition²⁸⁾)

Classification	Definition
Class 1	Free of seizure ; When they were completely free of motor seizures
Class 2	Significantly improved ; If they had a decrease in the frequency of the most disabling type of seizures by at least 75%
Class 3	Unchanged ; Little or no change in seizure frequency or postoperative worsening of seizures

Table 2. Characteristics of seizure in 21 patients with corpus callosotomy

Seizure type	Frequency(/mo)	Age at seizure onset(years)	Duration of seizure(years)	No. of cases
Drop-attack	1 - 300	0 - 17	9 - 25	21
Generalized tonic-clonic seizures	1 - 90	3 - 30	3 - 14	19
Complex partial seizures	1 - 180	1 - 17	4 - 16	17
Simple partial seizures	30 - 300	1 - 20	3 - 16	16

3. 간질 양상의 분류 및 수술의 효과

21

1

10

TV
generalized tonic-clonic seizures(GTC), complex partial seizure(CPS), simple partial seizure(SPS)

drop attack, GTC가
drop attack 가

19

1

drop attack (at -
onic or akinetic seizure), (tonic seizure)

90
(Table 2).

CPS 17 , SPS 16

(tonic - atonic seizure)

2. 수술 성적

Wyler²⁸⁾

Class 1 Class 2

가

21

4

Class 1

10

Class 2, 7

Class 3

14

(66.7%)

가

.

결 과

1. 간질 발작의 양상

1 30 (: 7

)

3 25

12.5

. Drop attack

attack 가 가 가 Class 1 Class 2

가 12 , 6

85.7%

가

Class 3

3

. GTC

84.2%

CPS

SPS

58.8%, 62.5%

가

(Table 3).

1

drop attack

4

(Class 3

3 Class 2 1) 2
3 Class 1, 1 Class 2
CPS가 1 가 frontal lobectomy
Class 2 (Table 3).
가 1
Class 3 2 MST
Class 3 .
1 4 (19%) ,
disconnection syndrome .
disconnection syndrome 4
. 2
disconnection syndrome .
가 가
가 가
midline cleft
가 4 .
3. 수술 결과에 영향을 주는 요인들
6
10
11 10
. Diffuse cortical atrophy가
가 3 , mesial temporal sclerosis 3 ,
2 , hemiatrophy 2 , unilateral lissencephaly mu -
ltiple angioma 가 1 ,
가 1 .
drop att -
ack, SPS .
GTC . CPS
가 .
epileptic dis -
charge가
slow spike and wave complex, polyspike and wa -
ve, bilateral synchronous polyspike and wave
. drop attack
generalized irregular theta/delta burst diffuse

background suppression low amplitude fas -
ting activity가 4 6Hz rhythmic activity
bil -
ateral synchronous spike wave가 2
(9.5%) Class 1 . bilateral
synchronous spike wave가 75% 16
Class 1 2 , Class 2가 9 , Class 3가 5 . 50
75% 3 Class 2가 1 , Class
3가 2 (Table 4). 1
2 1 6
bilateral synchronous spike wave가
75% 16 3
1 bilateral synchrony가
가 .
가 가
6 epileptic disc -
harge가 3 fr -
ontal lobectomy, temporal lobectomy multiple subpial
transection(MST), parietal cortisectomy
epileptic disch -
arge 3
epileptic discharge가 1
2 epileptic discharge가
. 2
localized focal spike wave가
frontal lobectomy MST

Table 3. Surgical outcome of callosotomy according to the seizure types in 21 patients

Type of seizure	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3
Drop attack	12	6	3
Generalized tonic-clonic seizure	10	6	3
Complex partial seizure	3	7	7
Simple partial seizure	3	7	6
Total control of seizure	4	10	7

Table 4. Seizure control and changes of EEG pattern after the callosotomy in 21 patients

Change of synchronous spike wave	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3
Totally abolished	2		
Markedly decreased (>75%)	2	9	5
Unchanged		1	2

*All patients in our series have preoperative bilateral synchronous spike wave in scalp EEG and EEG-video monitoring

4. 뇌량의 길이 및 절제의 범위

genu
splenium . 21
59.4mm 81.2mm 65.7mm .
3
2/3
가 5
2
2/3
2/3 . 2/3
16 . 4 1
2 100% . 2/3
drop attack 10 (62.5%) Class 1 2
(12.5%) Class 3 . CPS 3 Class 1, 4
(25%) Class 3 . 2/3 5
drop attack Class 1 2 (40%), Class 2가 2 ,
Class 3 1 (20%) Class 1 (Ta -
ble 3). CPS Class 1 Class 3 3 (60%)
2/3
(Table 5). GTC SPS 가

5. 지능 저하와 수술 결과

1
가 60
6 , 60 90 9 6
(IQ<60) 50% Class 3
50% Class 3
(Table 6).
가
가 10 8
가 가
1
고 찰

Table 5. Outcome and resection extent of callosotomy according to the seizure types of 21 patients

Type of seizure	Extent of resection	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	No. of cases
Drop attack					
Less than 2/3		2	2	1	5
More than 2/3		10	4	2	16
2nd operation		3	1	0	4*
Generalized tonic-clonic seizure					
Less than 2/3		0	2	1	3
More than 2/3		10	4	2	16
Complex partial seizure					
Less than 2/3		0	2	3	5
More than 2/3		3	9	4	16
Simple partial seizure					
Less than 2/3		0	1	1	2
More than 2/3		3	6	5	14

*Surgical outcome after the second operations in 4 patients, who showed poor surgical results after the first callosotomy

Table 6. Intelligence quotient and surgical outcome in 21 patients with corpus callosotomy

Intelligence quotient(IQ)	Class1	Class2	Class3	No. of cases
Mental retardation(IQ<60)	0	3	3	6
Subnormal(60 - 90)	2	6	1	9
Normal(>90)	2	1	3	9

. Curtis³⁾

가

Crowell Ajmone Marsan²⁾ epi -
leptic activity가

epileptic discharge가

(synchronization)가

1940 Erickson⁵⁾

가

^{9/23)} epileptic disch -

arge

1931 Dandy⁴⁾가

1940 Van Wagnen Herren²⁵⁾

generalization 가 가 11)18)

drop attack 가

eloquent area 12)22)27) 5

8

drop at - 24)27) Wilson

tack 80% Class 1 26)

Class 2 SPS CPS

14)16)19-21) GTC

가 19)

가 16)19)20)

drop attack 85.7%, GTC 84.2% drop attack, SPS

CPS 58.8%, SPS 62.5% GTC

CPS SPS 16)19) CPS

epileptic di -

가 epileptic discharge localization scharge synchrony

가 6)8)13)14)

lobectomy, MST, cortisectomy synchrony

가 synchrony가 16)17)

ass 2 3 2 CI - 가

drop attack

drop attack 가

1 anterior commissure,

hippocampal commissure, massa intermedia, fornix

가

epileptogenic (callosal projection) Postcentral gyrus Kellackey Chalupa

가 Drop att - 10) 2/3

ack epileptic discharge

가

Manmelak 12) 1/2, Sakas 21) 2/3

가 Fu -
 . Spencer
 bilateral synchrony
 24)
 bi -
 lateral synchrony
 Gates
 bilateral synchrony
 6)8)
 가
 가
 가
 14)23)24)
 disconnection syndrome
 1)15)18)22)23)
 23)26) 2
 1
 1/2
 2
 1
 2/3
 가 4/5 6
 2 2
 2
 disconnection syndrome
 1, 2
 결론
 generalization
 , drop attack
 epileptic discharge가
 가
 2 1 2/3
 2
 disconnection syndrome
 • : 1998 5 24
 • : 1999 1 27
 • :
 120 - 752 134
 : 02) 361 - 5620, : 02) 393 - 9979

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